## GOSSIP OF THE BALL FIELD.

A BIG BOW EXPECTED BETWEEN BALL PLAYERS AND MANAGERS.

Trouble in the Louisville Cish-Financial Success of the Baltimore Ciub-A Reserve Rule for the International League.

The great interest in base ball at present is centred on the Brotherhood. The League having refused to recognize the Brotherhood. League, or, in so many words, threatened to form an independent organization, it certainly looks warlike. As the matter now stands, both sides have fortified themselves for any sction the opposition may make. The League is right in one respect and the Brotherhood is right in several ways. In doing away with the buying and selling of players the Brotherhood will stamp out one of the greatest evils that have ever existed in base ball. The Brotherhood also want a more equal contract between themselves and the clubs. There is little



doubt that the present contract is too one-sided; still, the cooler-headed base ball player sides not complain.

President Ward intimates that it was through the Brotherhood that Radbourne was reinstated, and it has been said that Pfeffer's fine of \$125 was remitted on account of the force brought to bear on the Chicago managers by the Brotherhood. No doubt a \$5 or a \$10 fine would have been sufficient to cause Pfeffer to pay more attention to his work, but the Brotherhood undoubtedly makes a mistake when it says a player shall not be punished. In no business is there a set of men who need ruling with oritually need no manager, but to every one of these there are a hundred that only a strong-minded manager can handle.

The Association Brotherhood bids fair to become a strong fival to the League body. The line of work laid

minded manager can handle.

The Association Brotherhood bids fair become a strong fival to the League bot The line of work laid out by the younger Brotherhood has not been made known as yet, but when every detail has been completed the public and managers will hear from them. President Holbert says that he would prefer to say nothing about the young Brotherhood at present. He said that the movement would be on a line similar to that of the League body. From what can be learned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and will be joined by an President W. H. Holsent hat which binds the State of the League body. From what can be fearned, the two bodies will work together and the same had been a state of the league body.

TROUBLE IN THE LOUISVILLE CLUB.

A misunderstanding between the former king pitcher, Hecker, and the Louisville players bids fair to result in Hecker's retirement from the club. At no time during the season has the big blond twirler been popular with the Fails City players. During the recent Eastern trip he has done much to aggravate matters until now the feeling is almost one of open rebellion. There are very few, if indeed, any members of the team who care to have anything to do with him. White, Krains, Ramsey, and Chamberlain are said to be most hostile to Hecker. Those players express themselves without reserve, and it is about all that Mangger Kelly can do to prevent a collision. Hecker the sattong addition to the club, and it cannot do very well without him, neither can it do without the other men. Hecker's disappointment in not getting the management of the club is ald to have caused much of the trouble.

NEWS ABOUT THE INFANTS.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—Just at this time the Cleveland Club is playing its best ball, and if it had a little more room would be certain to beat the Metropolitans. The three new men. Gilks, McGlone, and Zimmer, have strengthened the team in fielding base running, batting, and battery work. Since he has joined the team Gilks has pitched in seven games and won four of them. For the first time this season the men are placed behind a winning pitcher. Gilks was signed to play the outfield, or at best, first base. Morrison's foolishness drove him out of condition, and Daily and the rheumatism were on good terms. The club had but one pitcher, and after much, persuasion Gilks NEWS ABOUT THE INFANTS. ut of condition, and Daily and the rheumasm were on good terms. The club had but ne pitcher, and after much persuasion Gilks onsented to go into the points. He pitched or Chattanooga in 1888, and was a strong-rined thrower, but didn't want to resume ttehing on account of a fear for his arm's cod. He won his first game, and has kept on sing paid a certain sum in addition to his alary for every game in which he pitches. He as done fine work, is a great fielder, and fine atter and base-runner. He is a Cincinstian, and a temperate and very bright fellow, myder looks upon McGione and Zimmer as wo great finds, and when the men get to know reir compony, no third baseman or catcher illi excel them. Manager Williams writes ome enthusiastically of the three men, and selares that the Clevelands will make Cinnati sure of second place by fighting Louis-lille very hard in each of the nine games in the clovel. declares that the Clevelands will make Cincinnatis sure of soorad place by fighting Louisville very hard in each of the nine games in the series which the clubs are engaged in. The club will be welcomed home on Monday, and, if they play good ball, will drew groat crowds. The Cleveland Club's reserved men will be Biricker. McKean, McClone, Hotaling, Zimmer, Bnyder, Orowell, Gliks, Morrison, Allen, Carroll, and Toy. This may be changed if, as is expected, the club will have few new men in the early days of October. So far nothing has been done in the matter of selling a majority of the club stock to Hoyt and Bancroft. Whether the deal is, or is not made, Cleveland will be in next season, and in the most energetic way, and if hustling and money can get a winning team, Cleveland will have one. It can be announced that Manager fames A. Williams is sure to be a candidate for the Association Presidency. The matter is no onger in his hands, as three or four clubs ingist upon his leaving the matter with them. The chances are that Jimmie will be elected. His efficiency in the office is not a chance. He has served well and truly before.

NEWS OF THE BALTIMOBE CLUB.

Ris efficiency in the office is not a chance. He has served well and truly before.

REWE OF THE BALTIMORE CLUB.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Manager Barnie takes very little stock in the Brotherhood scheme, He declined to express his views in detail until he had been notified of the existence of such an organization, but he led his interviewer to infer that while the American Association was ready to make any reasonable concession, an acceptance of the propositions enumerated by Mr. Ward was out of the question. "Should all the players become members of the organization," asid he, "and insist upon the sdootion of their rules, the natural result would be the breaking up of the national game. None of the Baltimore Club's players have as yet signified any intention of joining the Brotherhood; on the contrary, several have openiny expressed themselves as opposed to the scheme. On the whole, I think it impracticable."

Motwithstanding the reverses the club has met with of late, the management has undoubtedly made money. The net profits will hardly fall short of \$10.000. Had the club met with better success on its last Western tour the profits would have exceeded even that smount. As it is, both Vonderhorst and Barnie are very well satisfied. Their expenses this year have been unusually large. The purchase money and salaries made a big hole in the management's exchequer, while the improvements on the grounds in the latter part of the season at up a pretty good share of the xecepts. Worst of all, they may have to surrender the present site next year, their lease having expired, and the owner thinks of using the ground for building purposes. It would be difficut to find another plot as suitable in every respect without spending considerable money. The management, however, proposes to go ahead preparing for next year. It is proceed to strengthen the nine by engaging a first-class short stop and a third baseman. Davis will probably be sold or released, while Burns will be reserved.

Jery Bullivan rendered a decision during the

THE RESERVE BULE IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

The International League clubs have adopted the following resolution:

On the sith day of September of each year each club, member of this League, shall transmit to the Secretary a list of names of any players, not exceeding nine in number, on that date under contract with such club, which such club days to the secretary of the companied by a statement over the signature of the Secretary of such club, that such club is willing to pay not has than \$100 per mouth as the companied by a catement over the signature of the secretary of such club, that such club is willing to pay not has than \$100 per mouth as the companies of the cash signary as received it the contract to be made with him for the easing season. The Secretary of this League shall, thereupon, on the lat day of October, beautiful to each dist, preciber of the League shall thereupon, on the lat day of October, beautiful to each dist, preciber of the League state.

player from such reservation.

It is not plain just why the International League wants a reserve rule, as it will not be recognized under the national agreement. It may be, however, that it is to prevent the stealing of players among its own clubs.

A NEW INTERPRETATION BY UMPIRE POWERS, From the Chicago Pribume.

A NEW INTERPRETATION BY UMPIRE POWERS.

Prom the Chicago Prisume.

Umpire Powers has taken a new tack on the infield fly question, and will not in the future declars the bataman out on a muffed infield fly when there is a man on first and nobody on second. In explaining his position he said:

"I was wrong the other day when I gave both Mulvey and Fogarty out when Williamson muffed that fly and Pfeffer touched Fogarty with the ball between first and second. After studying the play a little I saw I was wrong. You see, our instructions are to give the bataman out whenever there is a possible chance for a double play and an in-field fly is muffed. With two men on bases, that is on first and second, there is a possible chance for a double play. All the man on first need do is hold his base while the bataman is running, and if the fly be muffed, no matter how quickly the ball may be fielded, only one man can be put out.

"If the ball be fielded quickly and thrown to second the man on first will be forced, but it is a sure thing that the bataman will get safely to first; and if the ball be thrown to first ahead of the bateman he will be out and the other man will not be forced. You see all the man on first has to do is to hold his base and there is no chance for a double play, with a possible chance that nobody will be put out. In that case last Wednesday, when Williamson muffed the ball, Mulvey bad no trouble in maxing first, and Fogarty had a fighting chance to make second, but there was no chance for a double until I gave Mulvey out, which I ought not to have done."

If Powers adheres strictly to this interpretation be will be will be red content.

until I gave Mulvey out, which I ought not to have done."

If Powers adheres strictly to this interpretation he will in the future not only not declare the bataman out in a case where there is a runner on first base and nobody on second, but in all cases where second may be unoccupied. If there be a man on first and another on third and second be unoccupied, in the event of an infield muff the possible chance for a double play can be controlled in precisely the same way as if there were only one man on a base, and he at first. The rule is a stupid one, and Powers's new interpretation will only serve to complicate an absurdity. Why the fielders should be prevented from making a double play when an opportunity arises, and they are smart enough to do it, is something beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals.

BASE BALL NOTES.

BASE BALL NOTES.
Who will manage the Indians next season?
The Detroit Cinb will be \$5,000 ahead this season.
The New Yorks have about finished up in the West. Hogan of the Metropolitan Club is known as Cinders. The Brooklyns will play the Baltimore Club at Ridge-rood to-day.

Manager Gaffany of the Washington Club will proba-In many respects Sprague, Chicago's new left-handed pitcher, resembles Clarkson. The Athletics of Philadelphia will play the Cuban Diants at Monitor Park to-day.

The Chicago Club is after Krock of the Oshkosh Club, and Hutchinson of Des Moines. and Hutchinson of Des Moines.

It has been decided that John Kelly will manage the
Louisville Club again next season. Louisville Club again next season.

The loss of two games by the Detroits to the Philadelphia Ciub frightened the sluggers

Manager Bright of the Cuban Giants pays \$1 to each of his players that makes a home run.

It is very likely that the Metropolitan Club will play as Brastina next season instead of as \$1. George.

What will the managers of the Metropolitan Club do with Jones, Hogan, Gerhardt, Hankinson and Lynch?

Manager Sharsig of the Athletics asys that \$2,000 will buy Lyron and Bauer, his second and third basemen.

Billy Sharsig says that he would not mind laying out \$40,000 for players if he could win the championship with them.

with them.

While the work of the Philadelphia Club has been disappointing, it has been good enough to keep pace with the New Yorks.

It begins to look as though the St. Louis Club would be in a bad way when the time comes to play those world's championship games.

championship games.

President Steams of the Detroit Club acknowledges that without Charley Bennett the club would not have been where they are now.

It is a wonder that some professional club does not give Brush of the Staten Island Club a trial. He is a good hitter and a ratifling short stop.

The refusal of President Steams of the Detroit Club to consent to the Chicago-Boston game being played off in the West brought hot words from President Spaiding. ane west drought hot words from President Spaiding.

Manager Caylor telegraphs from Raitimers that he not resigned his position on the Matropolitan Club. But it is likely that he will not be with the team next season. The Philadelphia Club can lay some of their weakness to their second and third basemen. With better mes in there positions they could have had a fair chance for the champtonship.

ther positions they could have had a fair chance for the championship.

It cannot be doubted but that Tyng, the college pitcher, smaking a tine recerd as an amate ur pitcher, but if he hould try his hand in a professional citub its identified he would make a success.

The outlook at present is that Glasscock will be with the Chicago Club next season. He says that he was forced to go to indianapolia, but that next season would probably see him with the White Stockings.

The base ball nine of Totowa Paterson, known as the Young Americans have lost but one game this season. The one defeat was at the hands of the Never-Sweats, whom they afterward defeated in the return game.

Boston would like to get big Sam Thompson of the De troits to play right field, and it is said that Boston has also offered to trade Radbourne for Hardy Richardson. The offers are useless for they will not be accepted.

Former Umpire Guithert, who officiated for a short time this spring in the American Association, has brought sut against the Association for the Whole season's saidary. The case will prove of much interest to umpires. It is said that the Mestropolitans have bought the relief of Catcher Uristman of the Sandusky Citth. If so they make the Association, as will be found. Chicago has also reached out for a Clavelander.

rase enough for the Association, as will be found. Chicasyo has also reached out for a Clevelander.

There is a scheme on foot to start a New Jersey State
Leagua, which will include the Newarka, Camdena, Jersey Citya, Trentona. Surington, Sinabetha and club
from one or two other towns. Several prominent base
ball men of Camden and vicinity are now at work trying
to perfect the plan.

The Mets have lost \$10,000 for Mr. Wiman this season,
and be does not feel like trying the same experiment
another year. Mr. Hamilton says the grounds will be
used for the new spectacle next summer, and that it is
not likely that base ball will be played there by any organized club.—Cityaper.

There are a great many funny things about base ball,
but probably the most fudirous acetse on a ball field this
year was that at Fortland on Thursday, when leading
citizens so far forgot their dignity as to chase the unpire around the field with anger, canes, and carriage
outsions.—Lowell Times.

The Cleveland management is presty well disgusted
with young Morrhoon, the pitcher who started out so
brillantly. Of late he has thrown himself out of condition, and is careises and very wild. He can only pitch
against the Meta. But with all he has spiendid balls and
speed, and unless he braces up will be disciplined.

The directors of the Indianapolis Hase Ball Club held
meeting Saurakay with an declied most of the players

speed, and unless as straces up win be disciplined.
The directors of the indianapolis Hase Bail Club held
a meeting Saturday night and called most of the players
before them. There was a denial all around of the charge
that there is dissatisfaction in the club. Every member
of the club was told that he would be reserved for next
year, and would be expected to play ball to win the rest
of the season.

of the season.

"I have umpired for both organizations and let me tell you the League is away shead of the Association," says Umpire Daniels. "To begin with the League has better batters and its players see and play much finer points. The St. Louis Browns? Yes, they are a wonderful team, but the Detroits can win from them by virtue of superior batting." deriviteam, but the Berrote can win from them by virtue of superior batting."

The new Western Association will include Kansas City,
Chicago, Dabuque, St. Louia, and perhaps St. Joseph.
Cerrespondence has been going on between base ball
men in all these cities for some time, and representatives
from Kansas City, Omaha. Chicago, and St. Louis have
been in St. Paul and Minneapoils during the past week
to look over the situation.

Good-by to the base ball championship! We hate to
give it up, but how can we help curselves? It has gone
from our grasp like a beautiful dream. It has moved
due sast to a small, muddy point just this side of the
Canadian line. Pull the beli rope, and the conductors of
the railway trains will let you off if you should want to
stop there.—Chicago Nesse.

Clear-headed managers who have watched Dave Orr.

stop there.—Chicups Ness.

Clear-headed managers who have watched Dave Orr, the big first baseman of the Metropolitan Club, this season, think that his day as a great player is past. Dave has not done much lately; in fact since some one eine was made captain of the team his work has fallen off—not that the captainsy has anything to do with his poor work, but luck seems to have gone against him.

not that the captaincy has anything to do with his poor work, but luck seems to have gone against him.

Detroit has refused consent to the playing of the post-ponel Beston rames in Chicago, so Spadding and Sodenhave concludes to play them anyhow, and make a tight for their legality atterward. Two games will, therefore, be played at Chicago this afternoon and two to-merrow afternoon. The first one to-morrow will be a scheduled games; the other three those postponed in Boston.

Ed Knouff, Capt. Countskey says, has a wonderful diversity of in-shoots, down-drops, out-curves, and other mathematical attitudes in his pitching. Countskey is right. So great was knouff's curves in one game in Brooklys last spring he hit four of the batters and gave any number of bases on balls. In fact, only a man with all the curves that Counkkey speaks of could do as well.

The new rules have come to stay, despite the many particular except the making of "a hit by pitched bail" a base hit. The pitchers are getting used to the way of delivering the ball and are truer than they used to be. Batting has increased about twenty. Step per cent, among good hitters, and a popular voic upon the question would show a great majority for the rules as they stand.

There has been some trouble between the directors and players of the betroit Chib as to what should be paid the latter for playing (provided they should be called upon) the world's chammionning games with the St. Datter and the state of the letter of the man they use as stand.

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saiaries. For the second series of lifeen games they will ask 500 each.

The success of some of our great pitchers of to-day comes mining from the secret signs which he gives to the series of the second series of the second of pitchers the season has taviest purphasener indicated on pitchers this easen has taviest purphasener indicated on pitchers the season has taviest purphasener one in the opposing team discovering the system which the last properties of the second of th record. His brother George is with the Cincinnatia.

The Philadelphia Fines asys: "It turns out that the Metropolitans did try to make a deal with Fresident Stearns of the Dervice With but the price domanded the property of the Stearns of the Committee of the Stearns of St. O.S. The Metropolitans mean business for 1888. The adoption of the percentage pinn places the clue in a position where it is possible for it to make money, and its owners promise to make it one of the synengest and most altractive in the Association. However, which was all whom and welcome had a jengsty brisaview with Freedam von der Abe in New York recently, and they make the Stearns of the Stearns of

at least three of his pink ery at the close of the season, one of them a pitcher. There is talk of other deals, but mone of them will be consummated before forember. President fitterns of the Detroit Club says: "We thought about playing one or two of the world's championship sames on the Polo grounds but they wanted one-third of the receipts, which was too rich for it. These gaines are going to be the greatest event in base bail history. We are going to have two special cars, one for the Detroits and one for the Browns, and make the basis of for per cent. It is the will be placed at \$1 cans, and the tolers to the game to the province of the care, and the tolers to the gamely made to the care, and the tolers to the gamely made to the care, and the tolers to the gamely made. By the tolers, and the tolers to the gamely made, which is the two placed at \$1 cans, and the tolers to the gamely made, which we have to the care, and the tolers to the gamely for the Association. Byrague, the left-handed pitcher, whom the Chicago papers call "a green Vermont bov", paid his fars from the Green Mountains to Chicago the process of asking Arson for a chance of pitcher for years, and he seem professional left-hand on speed-a common fault while season, and then faished with the Ruitand Club. His came back and wanted a chance with dieveland, but the club did not think him strong enough. Patit, Chicago's new fielder, recommended him to Anson. If he succeeds it will be because of the splendid support and the consequent confidence he gets.

Jerry Denny talked in the following sensible manner to an Indianapolis Scatinsi reporter: "I never said that i would shovel coal or carry a hot variet than play bail in indianapolis another year. I espect nothing else than that I will be here auother year. I espect nothing else than that I will be here auother year. I espect nothing else than that I will be here auother year. I espect nothing else than that I will be here auother year. I espect nothing else than that I will be here auother year. I

the places of the old ones and do equally good work.—
Boston Hersid.

Henry V. Lucas, well known as the founder of the old Union Association and the Rt. Louis League Club, has been heard from. The following story about him comes from 8t. Faul, and has some foundation in fact. After the young Napoien of base ball initiated sowing his will cats and had attempted to establish a League club in fail to the had about \$0.000 left on a number of ways, the he traced up and straightened it out all right, and then put the money in his wifes uame. He remained in 8t Louis no ionger than was necessary to arrange all his business affairs, then he disappeared. He had a friend holding a responsible position on one of the great rail-roads that terminate in 8t. Faul, and one morning shortly after his disappearance from 8t. Louis he appeared at the office of his friend, and said he was there looking for a job. "You don't mean it," said his friend. "Yes. I do," repited Lucas: "I want to learn this business: I am willing to work, and to begin at the bottom." He was put to work, not exactly at the bottom, but at saisary about one-third the dimensions he paid Dunlap for playing second base two years agu.

THE HARD LIVE OF A BALL PLAYER. THE HARD LIFE OF A BALL PLATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SER.—Str: It is a pity about those overworked ball players. To think of their having to play four and sometimes five two hour games of base ball a week for five months, and then only to receive a pairty sum averaging \$2,000 or \$2,000 each for the summer's work. It is outrageous. True they are taken travelling ail over the country in Pullman cars and lodged at the best hotels free of expense to themselves, but what of that. These senseless eccurionatake up time that they could spend at home earning \$10 a week loading steamboats or working on a farm from 6 in the "orning until the same hour at night. One day's routine of a baseball player is place of ar train, they proceed to the best hotel it he place, where woman have been rec. It as a lare one, for expenditure of the second of the place of the pla

COINS AS CURIOSITIES.

ome Time Before Confederate Money will

Reach Par as a Curlosity. "The coins most in demand," said a leading dealer in that business, "are, as they ought to be, the American. I don't mean the recent that's in demand by everybody, but the old and rare ones that collectors are after. It is the same everywhere. The old coins of every country are most in demand in that country. Next to American, Greek and Roman coins are in demand."

country are most in demand in that country. Next to American, Greek and Roman coins are in demand."

The eye of the reporter happened to strike a papal "lira," with the tlara and counterfelt presentment of Pius IX.

"Are those much called for?" he asked.

"No, the public are well supplied with them. A religious demand, did you say? No: I don't think I ever sold one to any one who wanted it on the score of religion. The Papal crowns are, however, in considerable demand at high prices, on account of the historical scenes usually commemorated on them. It is singular that when a kingdom or other sovereignty goes out of existence, as did the Papal States, the increase in the demand for the coinage is hardly noticeable. It is different when a new State comes into existence. Now we are unable to supply the demand for Bulgarian coine,"

"Who are coin collectors, usually?"

"They may be found in all conditions and pursuits of life. Sometimes a poor workman takes it into his head to have a collection. It is a safe investment, as the coins are not likely to depreciate in value."

"Does it ever develop into a mania?"

"Very seldom, although I have heard of one old gentleman who huga his collection as if it were all that he lived for on earth, and is never tired studying it."

"One of the most intelligent coin collectors in the city is a handsome and well-educated young lady, who can tell, at a glance, the age of an "obolus" or a "denarius." and is a living dictionary on the subject of old American coins. A singular thing about her is that she refuses to souch Confederate money. She says it would not be patriotic."

"How does Confederate money go?"

"Rather slowly. Jeff Davis is not a handsome man, and folks-don't seem to want his pleture for albums; the demand is small, while, on the other hand, the supply is atill very large. It will be some time before either the currency or the bonds reach par through the demand for them as curiosities."

DUNC KARNS, EX-MILLIONAIRE,

Found by an Old Friend Carrying a Hed.
but Very Happy.

From the Fitzbury's Times.

When Dave Kirk, the well-known independent oil producer and general foe of monopolies, was at the Monongahela House last week, he toid a story which illustrates well the truth of the saying that money doesn't necssarily bring happinoss to the man who possesses a big jump of it.

A few years ago Duncan S. Karns, or Dunc Karns, to give him the name by which he was known all over the oil regions, was perhaps the richest man in Butler county. Early in the seventies he was a car driver in Allegheny City, and yet by 1876 he possessed tracts of the best oil land in Butler county, and had a city and a railroad named after him. Domestic infelioity hastened his ruin, and finally he disappeared from Butler county altogether, and was no more heard of in Pennsylvania.

While Mr. Kirk was travelling in Colorado he happened to read in the little paper of the country town in which he was staying that a new saloon was to be opened in the neighboring town of Florence. Mr. Kirk is not, as a rule, much interested in saloon openings, but the announcement of this one riveted his attention because the name of the saloon keeper was that of his oid friend Dunc Karns. The mitials were the same, and as he had nothing better to do that day he resolved ty drive over to Florence and see who this D. S. Karns might be. He reached Florence an hour or two after making this resolution and inquired for the saloon. He was directed to a new building of very modest proportions. It was not completed, and a man at the very moment Mr. Kirk got up to it was carrying a hodiul of bricks up a ladder. Mr. Kirk steod and watched the bricks sandwiched with mortar into a chimney stack, and when the mason came down for some more material Mr. Kirk called to him. The face which was turned to him was unmistakably that of the Butler county ex-millionaire. Dunc Rarns also recognized Mr. Kirk internationally, and they shook hande heartily.

Then they sat down on the edge of the mortar

## LONG ISLAND CITY'S MAYOR.

A PICTURESQUE FIGURE IN A HIGHLY PICTURESQUE TOWN.

The Gamina Cry, "Hi! Yi!" as he Drives Past in his Yellow Dog Cart-He Gwas the City's Fire Engine and Drives it Him-self-Rascals that he has Turned Out-On Being Elected Mayer He Didn's Quit Reing an Alderman-He has Organized "In God We Trust" is emblazoned in

bright red and reliow letters on a beautiful hand-painted sign on the front wall of the oflee of the Mayor of Long Island City. Nevertheless there is a big fron safe with combination locks and all the other modern improvements right under the sign.

The sign and the safe are the two most con-

spicuous things in the room—when the Mayor is out. The two most inconspicuous things are long-haired brown dog that lies humbly under a deak and licks the blacking off the hoes of callers and a paper flour sack that



stands in the shadow of the safe. But who kicks that dog kicks Long Island City and who apsets that flour sack spills the archives of Long Island City.

Long Island City is situated scross the East Biver from New York, and consists of forty thousand people, numerous and odorous off works, some fertilizer factories, and Mayor Patrick J. Gleason. Of all of which Patrick J. Gleason is the biggest part.

Besides crude oil and bone mills, Long Island

City smells chiefly of official corruption. It is this same corruption, or the public spirit aroused by it, that created Patrick J. Gleason and made him the unique and picturesque agure that he now is in the place.

He is a great, big, whole-souled, hearty, onest Tipperary lad who came over when a boy, and stood on the Astor House steps and wondered what in creation he was going to do for a living. The smoke of a big fire in Brook-lyn drew him across the East River, and he fell in with a \$5-a-week job at an old hotel there before the fire was out. He went to the war, and after it was over settled down awhile in Williamsburgh, where he ran for the Assembly, and then went to Long Island City, which wasn't Long Island City then, and began to build horse railroads. He used to build a line into the country and then get people to live along it by paying them \$60 for the first year they were there, or by giving them free passes over the road. After awhile he had the town gridironed with roads. He has sold a good many of them, Steinway, the piano man, having purchased an assortment, but he still owns some and runs them. He first attained leadership in politics in his ward by virtue of his muscle, and even lately he has not hesitated to make his sturdy right arm back his claims but he asserts that he never picked a quarrel with a man or struck one that did not strike him first. Of late years people who are acquainted with him have rather fallen out of the habit of striking him first, and his existence is physically peaceful and happy. Once the Sheriff of Kings county hit him with a water

pitcher. The Sheriff's injuries were not fatal, but he never did it again.

The odor of the official rottenness of the city first disturbed the olfactories of Mr. Gleason about five years ago. He was plain Paddy Gleason then, but he was honest, and he said if he was elected Alderman he'd open the books and turn the rascals out. Being elected. he made gallant and considerably successful endeavors to keep his promise, and now he is Mayor, and rides around in a yellow dog eart, with an embroidered lap robe, behind a spank ing little trotter.

Around Hunter's Point, where he lives, every little gamin, as the Mayor drives past, rushes out into the street yelling:
"Hil yi! Hurrah for Paddy Gle-e-as'n!" and the ragged and dirty little girls lay the family baby down on the sidewalk so they can wave their aprons and shrick:

"Hooray f'r Paddy Gleas'n!" On these Mayor Gleason frowns and says:
"Ah, get out o' me way or I'll gi' ye the whip!" Further along toward Astoria, where he is not so familiar a figure, the urchins cry: "Hurrah for the Mayor!" and sling their hat in the air as he passes. To these the Mayor

waves his whip grandly and replies: "Hello, byes!" Or if they are very small or there are some girls in the group he says:

"How are ye, me bables!" All the street car drivers give a military salute as the yellow dog cart passes, and in the mills and factories the men shout "Hurrah!" and the girls run to the windows and wave their handkerchiefs when the Mayor goes by. The solid citizens bow respectfully as his Honor's trotter kicks up the dust in passing them, and the ladies, bless them, they always look out of the corner of their eye for a true Irish smile as the embroidered lap robe flashes past, for Mayor Gleason is a bachelor. fishes past, for mayor creason is a bacteror, and a model one, too, in that he has a bow and a "Good-day, madam," for them all alike, regardless of age or beauty.

His best friends are the children, though. If

any street gamin fails to properly salute the Mayor's yellow cart all the other gamins promptly and thoroughly thrash him. When he runs f or office he goes around to the different schools, and as soon as he enters all the ent schools, and as soon as he enters an anothildren jump up and give him three cheers. This used to be very unpleasant for the teachers, who were all of them against the plain Irishman, but they have got over it lately, and vote for him themselves sometimes.

ers, who were all of them against the plain Irishman, but they have got over it lately, and vote for him themselves sometimes.

THE FIRST RASCALITY FOUND.

Mr. Gleason became Alderman at the time when the notorious DeBevoise régimé was in its prime. He insisted on having the city's accounts investigated, and the first discovery was of an overissue of the city's bonds. It was allegéd that Mayor DeBevoise, who used to be a jolly good follow about the Metropolitan Hotel in this city, habitually paid his expenses by issuing more bonds. The amount of the overissue was finally fixed at about \$108,000, and DeBevoise was arrested, indicted four times, and held in civil suits for the value of the bonds. Alderman Gleason went his bail at the time when the irregularities were first discovered. As the fraud developed he and the other bondsmen became alarmed, and one evening tileason went to the Mayor's house and asked him to step down and meet a few friends in the city The friends were the bondsmen, and Gleason announced that they were tired of their job and had concluded to deliver the Mayor over to the Sheriff. DeBevoise protested that he had been unfairly trapped, but it did no good, and Gleason forthwith lugged him off to jall and handed him over to the Sheriff. There he remained for nearly three years, the city meantime recovering judgment against him for the overissued bonds, and two of the indictments being tried and he sequitted. He had no means of meeting the judgment, and would have lain in jali till doomsday or death but for the passage of Erastus Wiman's law for the relief of imprisoned debtors, under the provisions of which he was released and went to live with his wife's relations in Brooklyn. The other two indictments still remain untried, but it is not supposed that he will ever be arraigned. He came of a family that has lived in Long Island for two hundred years. The handsome homestead of the family was in sight of the window of the cell in which he was confined while in jal.

He had been several times ele

by fraudulent manipulation of the returns were several times made. On his last election these charges resulted in a gentest for the place by his opponent, George Petry. This was finally settled by DeBevoise withdrawing. It was asserted that the consideration for that withdrawal was the dropping by the Petry administration, when it should come in, of the criminal presention against him. If there was any such bargain DeBevoise was soid out for the prosecution was pushed instead of being dropped.

THE NEXT ONE BECAPES BY SUICIDE.

being dropped.

THE MELT ONE ESCAYES BY SUICIDE.

Meantime Alderman Gleason and his investigation had discovered a forged check in unpleasant proximity to the office of John P. Morris, the City Treasurer. There were also suiface indications of people having paid taxes into the pockets of clerks in that office instead of into the public treasury. The Treasurer appealed to a lighter court by way of Holl Gate, in the waters of which his body was found one morning, and the anti-Gleason faction in the government refused to pay any more bills of the export accountant who was making the examination. Gleason succeeded in getting a man of his choice elected Treasurer, but the man and he soon had a difference of opinion which developed into a vigorous warfare, and has prevented until this day any further examination of the old books. Receipts for taxes, no account of the payment of which appears on the books, are coming in every day, however, and it is estimated that the loss to the city through that sort of stealing will amount to well toward \$50.000.

A fair sample of the kind of transactions that Alderman Gleason's investigation disclosed is a deal which was made over the excetion of water works. The De Bevoles administration purchased a large tract of land for the purpose at a high price. A commission of \$3.00 went to a city official. It was soon found that there was a good deal more land than was needed, and a large block was sold back to the original owners at a low price. Then an Improvement Commission that was filling up swamp lands bought the same land back again for the city by the enable ward to use for filling. At that time it was inspessible to get a city warrant cashed except by submitting it to discount through a relative of the Treasurer.

When Long Island City was incorporated out

city by the ouble vard to use for filling. At that time it was impossible to get a city warrant cashed except by submitting it to discount through a relative of the Treasurer.

A CAREFULT NURTURED DEET.

When Long Island City was incorporated out of the villages of Blissville, Hunter's Point, Astoria, and Havenswood seventeen years ago, it inherited a debt of \$400,000 from the old town of Newtown. This by judiclous nursing and careful beculation, has attained the encouraging altitude of \$1,000,000, besides as much more that is a lien only on the property in one ward for improvements done there. To show for this the city has \$350,000 worth of water works and a lovely man. The map was made by a Survey Commission headed by Gen. McClellan, and it cost nearly \$150,000. Besides the \$108,000 overisees of bonds, there was a clean \$90,000 lost through Ferd Ward in Fish's Marine Bank.

Discovery of one fraud only spurred the obstreperously and inconveniently honest Alderman on to search for new ones, and he has been a continual bunch of pins and needles for the obstructive faction in the city Government for the last two years. When he found out that as Alderman he was unable to have his own way with the books he came out for Rayor, and, after being once beaten, was elected, and proceeded to organize a city administration to suit himself. He had aiready been elected an Alderman for two rears, and he didn't think it worth while to realign that place just because he had been elected Mayor, so he keeps right quilling both offices. How he does it, nobody knows; but he does. He is the only Mayor in the country that can vate his own acts. He doesn't, however; it keeps him busy veto-ing the acts of the other fellows. For the Board of Aldermen is anti-Glesson by a majority of one. Besides himself the Glesson men are Aldermen Fritche and Bistery. Opposed to him are Aldermen is anti-Glesson by a majority of one. Besides himself the Alderman-Mayor wants to pass anything, however, the four tous are too much for him. This is unpleasan

char is delightful.

How MAYOR GLESON COME TO A FIRE.

Once Alderman Glesson wanted the city to have a steam fire engise, but the anti-Glesson faction of the administration wouldn't agree, and so the Alderman went and bought one himself and hired an engineer to run it. He drives the machine himself, day or night, with a team of ratting horses, also his own, and there is never a fire where the first machine on the spot isn't that steamer. And the girls never love the Mayor more than when they see him sitting up in the driver's seat, lashing his galloping horses, with the gong banging away, and the glistening mass of brass and steel behind rocking and bouncing over the ruts and holes in the rough roads, threatening every moment to go over. Professional firemen say that if a real fireman everdove helf so revelessly, he'd be killed before he had gone two blocks. The first time the Aldorman drove his engine to a fire the regular Fire Department authorities wouldn't let him attach his hose to a city hydrant. He fixed that before the next fire, and then somebody cut his hose. Nobody interferes with him or his steamer at fires nowadays, however, and he has organized a regular company to work with his machine. He still has to pay all the expenses of running it. It is the only steam fire engine in the city. His difficulty with the City Treasurer has given the hisyor considerable trouble in other ways than in the stoppage of the investigation into the books. Just at present the employees of the water works are getting along on promises to pay because the Treasurer won't pay their warrants until they are passed upon by the Council, claiming that the law requires such an audit, although the precedent dose not. The courts will be asked to settle the difficulty, and meanwhile the men must wait. There have been several similar disputes with the Treasurer's office this year.

There is another row over the question of an

There is another row over the question of an office for the Mayor. One of the least things that the last Council did was to pass a resolution abolishing the usual appropriation of \$300 a year for the expenses of an office for the Mayor, and one of the last things that Mayor Gleason's predecessor did was to sign that resolution. The City Hall is over a salcon in an inconvenient part of the city, and it has been the custom for the city to provide quarters for the Mayor in a bester place. Mayor Gleason had to hire his own office, and he fixed up two rooms in a second story near the ferry, and took the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Foster, in with him, and there is now the recognized headquarters of the Gleason part of the city Government. The rest of the administration is up at the City Hall with the Treasurer and Justice of the Peace Delahanty.

The Mayor's Office is a place not entirely unfamiliar to New Yorkers. When Hunter's Point used to be the centre of the gamblers' world Harry Hill ran a place on the first floor, and a well-known firm of pool sellers kept shop where the Mayor now is. Kelly & Bliss. Lovell, and the rest of the boys were in the buildings on either side and around the corner. HE HAS TO HIRE HIS OWN OFFICE.

FAMOUS POOL BOOMS BAIDED, TAMOUS POOL BOOMS BAIDED.

The first time that Mr. Gleason went through these rooms was in 1882. He had just been made an Alderman and the President of the Board. District Attorney Downing was with him on that trip, and a mob of several hundred gamblers and toughs stood outside when the Alderman and the District Attorney called. The crowd seemed inclined to take an undue interest in the proceedings, but there was a certain suggestive severity about the Alderman's air as he said:

"If any of yes want anything of me, come and take it."

And a certain timber swing about his good

man's air as he said:

"If any of yes want anything of me, come and take it."

And a certain limber swing about his good right arm and blacksmith fist as he waved it, and said.

"Go on, Mr. Downing, I'm wid you!" that prevented the assemblage from carrying its interference further than looks and words.

The result of this call was that the gamblers were all cleared out, and from that time till this summer there were no dens of the sort in the city. One started up in full blast, however, a short time ago, run by a man who kept a hall where prize fights, cock fights, and other manly sports were wont to be conducted for a selected crowd of New York men who like that kind of thing. With its new respectability as a full fieldsed pool room the place did a thriving business and daily attracted throngs of professionals" from New York and Brooklyn. One evening a funeral procession in which the entains of all the carriage windows were closed drawn, started toward Cavairy Cemetery. Instead of entering the cemetery it turned and came back on a trot toward the town. Whon in front of the pool room the carriages disgorged a sudden crowd of men in police uniform, with Mayor Glesson and other officials along to see that everything went right. In about the time it takes to tell it the room had been raided and the funeral cortage was shortly on its way to the police station, this time with some sixty or seventy surprised New Yorkers keeping the police company in the mourners' carriages. A MATOR BECOME MAGISTRATE.

A MAYON BROOMS MAGISTRATE.

At the station house there was a hitch in the proceedings. Justice Delahanty, within whose jurisdiction the cases would naturally have come, was not to be found. He had gone to the races, it was said. The city's lawyer told the Mayor that he had the power of a magistrate himself under the city law, although no disyor had ever exercised it.

Then I'll exercise it." said the Mayor. "got on the power of the process of the proce

"What's your name?"
"What's your name?"
"John Smith."
"Where do you live!"
"New York."
"Rew York."
"New York."
"Ne

number !"

"Ro. — West Twentleth."

"Where'd you need to live !"

"At — "A hetel. Agrocatyn."

"At pres. I knew I knew you; you used to be there

"There. I knew I knew you; you ased to be there

"Then A worked there townty years ago. You can go. The next is brought on trembling.

"Who are you?"
"I'm an honcest workingman, an' I ..."
"Workingman, are you; what do you belong to ?"
"To a knight of Labor, an' ..."
"Raight of Labor, all right; let him go!

THE BEAL MAGISTRATE APPEARS.

Not all wore as fortunate. Many were roundly fined and several were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. The most interesting episode of the proceedings attended the return of Justice Delahanty. He was greally excited at finding the Mayor exercising judicial functions, and there was considerable jond talk, which ended in the Mayor tolling the Justice to shut up and go home. The Justice as he left turned and called out to the sixty prisoners that were crowded into the room:

"All of you that wants a chance to give ball, come with me!"

The Mayor motioned with his hand, and a big policeman and a club took possession of the doorway through which the Squire had just retreated. No one seemed to care anything about ball.

There was a second edition of the procedings long after midnight, when the Mayor and his friends having gone, the Justice, returned to the police station and ordered Policeman Harty, who had been left in charge while the Bergeant went out to lunch, to produce the prisoners before him. The officer retured to do so, and would not be induced by coaxes or threats to change his mind. The Justice went away without getting a chance at the locked up pool sollers, and the next morning Officer Harty was arrested on a warrant charging him with contemp of court. He was arranged before Justice Belahanty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and the next morning Officer Harty was arrested on a warrant charging him with contemp of court. He was arranged before Justice Belahanty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and the imprisoner for incomply released the prisoner. Mayor disason was the first man in the State to issue a warrant under the Ives' pool bill, it is said.

A CHT THAT IS TAULY GOOD.

"They can say what they please about the morals of Long Island City, he said yesteries to the supreme Court, who promptly released the prisoner. Mayor Grason was the first man in the State to issue a warrant under the Ives' pool of the latest delinguist that a coll yard and he way the pool selling place that we pul

he sized a big wrench, marched up to the place, and turned it off himself. It stayed turned off.

HOW THEY CREAT OTHER TOWNS.

Long Island City has always been characterized by a cheerful homeliness in the matter of the assessment for taxation. The assessed valuation at present is about ten millions, and the tax rate is \$4.69. This sounds big, but it isn't. The highest assessment is not over 25 percent of the real value, and there is property paying \$10,000 a year rent, and worth fully \$100,000, that is only assessed at \$15,000. Personal property escapes tax altogether, or has until this year. A few years ago the State tax authorities wrote a sarcastic letter to the Long Island City Assessors condolling with them on the poverty stricken condition of the place, it being the only district in the State where the Assessors returned upon their oath that there was not a dollar's worth of tax personal property in the place. There was also a pretty strong intimation that it would be advisable for the town to scrape together a little personal belongings before another report was sent to the State Board. Aiderman Gleason forthwith began a fight for the assessment of personal property.

In a speech in Council he said that he ought

property.

In a speech in Council he said that he ought to be assessed \$10,000 himself. When the next assessment roll appeared it had one solitary assessment for personal taxes. Alderman Glesson was set down for \$10,000. By last year the assessment for personal property had the assessment for personal property had arisen to the magnificent total of \$27,000, toward which hayor Glesson still contributed his \$10,000. This farce was finally ended, however, and this year a genuine assessment has been made, and a total of about \$2,000,000 worth returned by the assessors, of this about one-half has been "sworn off" by those assessed, leaving a balance of \$1,000,000 to be added to the taxable property.

about one-half has been "sworn off" by those added to the taxable property.

THE MAYOR STANDS BY THE TOWN.

The object of the low assessment of real state and the exemption of personal property has been, of course, to swindle more honest localities into paying more than their fair share of the State and county taxes. If Long Island City were fairly assessed her share of the State and county taxes, would be more than four times what it is. Even Hayor Gleason doesn't object to this fraud, however, but quotes it as one reason why people should come to Long Island City to live. "Taxes are really lower land City to live. "Taxes are really lower here," he says, "than in any other city in the State, and rents are as low as anywhere. Of qourse, down here at Hunter's Point the smell from the oil works is bad, there are miles and miles of the city that it never reaches, and magnificent places that used to belong to the most aristocratic families of New York can now be bought for low prices or rented lower because the families have died out or moved away, and the place isn't fashionable, as it used to be before the railroads brought Ornarse and such places so near to the city. Land is going up, though, especially back where the terminus of the new East River bridge will be. The speculators are gathering it in and will hold it for the rise that will come when the bridge is started.

Bad as things have been in the city Government, he continued, "I don't think there is any real corruption now. Of course they are fighting me all the time, but I don't think there is any real corruption now. Of course they are fighting me all the time, but I don't think there's any stealing going on, and there isn't like to be now that the people are waked up to the need of looking after things. I tell you what it is, Long Island City's a good place to live in for anybody, from the aristocrat to the workingman, and any time you're over here and see anything wrong, just call around to the office and I'll have it attended to."

Swimming Maids of Sweden.

From the London Datis Neses.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 14, in the lake at Nackanas, Stockholm, a swimming match look place for the one-mile championship of Swedon. The first prise was a very due gold meds. There were seven competitors, see gondemen and two ladies, one of whom was Miss Theress Johnson, the "Lady Champion Swimmer of Lagrant," and breavely she uplied her reputation here. And the second of the presence of the present of the presence of the pres

HOW TO STARVE TO DEATH.

THOSE WHO SHOULD KNOW SAY IS CAN'T BE DONE EASILY IN NEW YORK.

Superintendent Blake Gunrantees Immediate Belief for Extreme Destitation—Aid First and Red Tape Afterward.

"How can a person starve to death in New York city?" was asked by a Sun reporter of Superintendent Blake, who looks after the city's paupers. Mr. Blake didn't stop to think before he said " You can't," and then he added, "That is, you can't unless you want to real bad. Of course, if you lock yourself up somewhere no one can get at you and don't eat anything or make any noise to attract at-tention, you may succeed in dying of starva-tion; but that's about the only way you could do it in New York."

Referred to recent paragraphs in the news-

papers, saying that one person or another had been found nearly dead from want and taken to the hospital, Mr. Blake said: "Well, you don't hear of their deaths, do you, nor of any having been found dead? Is

is just the facts told in paragraphs like those that show how hard it is to starve to death in this city. If you would starve, take my advice and don't try it in New York ; you're sure to be

caught at it.
"There is no red tape about the relief of destitute people in this city. In the first place, the city doesn't do it at all. The city gave up giving outdoor relief several years ago. All the city does for poor people is to send them to the workhouse. But, naturally, information of people who are in need of immediate assistance usually comes to me. Generally the neighbors are the ones who find cut the case, and they either come here or inform the police. In either case the action is immediate. I always send a messenger directly around to the office of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 79 Fourth avenue, and in ten minutes after I hear of the case a visitor of that society is on her way with provisions and medicine for the relief of the sufferers, while if it is reported as likely to be a hospital case, I also send one of our ambu-

'After the immediate necessities of the family or person are relieved, then comes the red tape. The society's visitor looks up the matter and reports to her superiors. For the city an investigation is made, and it is accertained whether the persons are legally a charge upon this municipality or belong somewhere else. Generally they are recently arrived emigrants, for whom the Castle Garden authorities must look out. But in any event the sufferers get good food and careful attention until responsibility for their permanent care is fixed.

look out. But in any event the sufferers get good food and careful attention until responsibility for their permanent care is fixed.

"Actual pauperism is comparatively rare in this city, much as we hear about poverty. The poorest parts of the city are inhabited by people that live like pigs in a pen, not because they have to, but because they want to save money. The workhouse is kept full, but it is chiefly with men and women who go there rather than work. Of oourse, many happest and respectable persons come here to ask for relief. In every such case I endeavor to send them away sneouraged to try for work again. I tell them for heaven's sake to keep cut of the workhouse—to work at anything at which they can pick up a penny rather than degrade themselves by becoming public charges. For it certainly does degrade them, kine times out of ten it ruins them, and they go back again and again, and finally become of the sort that is sent up twice a year for six months each time.

"It would probably surprise people to know that there are men who, because they cannot find work at their trade, will come here for sid before they will try to get work at anything else. To such I absolutely refuse to give dominiment, and direct them where to go to get laboring or other work if they fail at their trade. In most cases they take my orders. Sometimes they appeal to a magistrate and get a commitment anyhow. Women are still worse. Practically a woman can always get a living if she is willing to do domestic work to their going to the workhouse, and I tell them so every chance I get."

John Bowne, whose aspect mingles the veningant of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, on which superintendent blake depends to relieve cases of extreme destitution. It has been in expense. Mir. Bowne said:

"There is never any delay in relieving cases of destitution coming to our knowledge through the Charities Department of the city or in other ways. Our visitors on their require rounds whenever they hear of a case give a

in a house the neighbors are always at hand to give aid, and the police are aure to discover a case out of doors. In most of the cases reported in the papers as of starvation, alcoholism has more to do with it than lack of food.

"We now employ five visitors, and expect to have eight when winter sets in. They are women who take up the work because they have to do something for a living, and not merely from charitable instincts or enthusiasm. I have found that amateurs and volunteers soon tire and are inefficient, while to these women it is business and attended to as such. The city is divided into districts, one of which is assigned to each visitor. They do their work quietly, and as far as possible secretly. A person on the top floor may be looked after by a visitor without any one class in the house knowing that he is receiving anything but an ordinary caller. Our money is collected chiefly through a canvasser, who is employed regularly. Most of it comes from individuals. Comparatively little is contributed by the churches, because we arge that each church about look after its own poor, and they are getting to do so very generally.

"The saddest cases we have are not those in which abject poverty is the feature, but those where misfortunes have reduced persons of cultivation and good position to destitution. Such are often restrained by pride from asking and until the last possible moment, but they rarely carry it so far as to starve to death rather than seek help. A recent case was that of a man, who came to me and asked aid under very pittiful circumstances. As I gave it he said:

"I looked it up and it was true; he had once been a liberal contributor to our tunds. Sindar kinder to each other than those who are called the better classes."

Brief Saake Stevies.

Brief Snake Stories.

Misa Ella Miller of Lancaster, Ohio, killed an immense black snake in her bedroom. Last June Willis Hobson of Russellvills, Ey, was bitten by a water snake while fishing. Recently he has had all the symptoms of rables, which are attributed to the anake bits. A snake two feet long sleek and beantifully spotted, and having, it is said, no eyes, was recouly found in the bottom of the thair of the Pana, Ill., seal mine, 800 feet below the surface of the earth.

Farmer Johnson, living near Gakiand, Ill., while bind-ing oats, ran into a nest of restilesnakes, and had killed fourteen or them when a big one took him unawared and gave him a bits of which he died. and gave him a bite of which he died.

The two little children of George Freeman and the
little son of Richard Kelly, all of Lathron Mo. lost their
lives by the bite of a snake of some king. They were
bitten while crossing a meadow in the svenling.

A rattler with ten rattles attacked George Early of
A rattler with ten rattles attacked George Early of
Tyasakin, Md. and wound its body around Marfyr legs.
He had on a pair of high gum boots that saved his fifs,
for the snake fought furiously and fastened its fangs in
the boots. The snake proved to be seven feet long.

## PEOPLE TAKE

-we very serious risks, who allow themselves to be frouble with some violent purgative. They take the risk, in the first place, of inflammation of the Bowale and, in the second place, of weakening the muscular power of the intestines. Ayer's Fills

As a Regulator,

reflore and prevent Constitution. They are prompt in their action, and, being purely vegetable, may be eachly edministered to young children as well as to adule.

Copt. J. R. Blake, of the steamer Raphael, New York dir, care: "I cannot find any remedy for Constitution to take the place of . yer's Pills, and should not conside my medicine ches' complete without them."

Fo. J. G. H. totson of Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I be-flere Aper's Pills to be the eafest and best medicine known for that large variety of disorders where a sa-thartis is required."

H.F. Robertson, Druggiet, Mount Cross, Va., has soid Ayer's Pills for the last sixteen years. He says: "They give natisfaction in every instance. Most of my oun-tomore recurs to have any others."

Ayer's

"Ayer's Filla" writes Morris Oates of Downsville N. Y., "cured me of Stomech and Liver troubles."

Proposed for Re. S. G. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mans. | Sold for all Droppiess and Dealers in Medicine.

Mrs. M. D. Coder, P. M., Glenwood, Idaho Territo

writes: "I have great faith in your medicines, and fre-quently remark to my husband that if he wiches to keep me alive he must keep me in Ayer's Fills."

Jules Hanel, the colebrated perfumer, of Philadelphia, says: "I have found ayer's Cathartic Pills to be a bester family medicine for common use than any other within my knowledge. They are not only efficient, but safe and pleasant to be taken—qualities which must make them valued by the public."

Pills,